(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2372.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1792.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION,

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other ſtate or government;" which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the *governor* and the council, the *general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby* empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made; to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural-born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION,

Paſſé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la moderation de notre gouvernement, la ſecurité donné par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet etat, ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Générale de Maryland a paſſée un arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour-générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrêtienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt quaqure, menoniſt, ou dunker) *ſavoir*:—"J. A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai "dorénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gou"vernement;" (lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour-générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera, dorénavant, eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit état; pourvu, que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée-générale, ou délegue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa reſidénce, dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la conſtitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera, à la ſéance de chaque cour-générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, at pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour-générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour-générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour-générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour-générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour-générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comte, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires; que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou l'affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdits, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun impôt ſur eux, ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu, qu'ils prenent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der aufnahme unter die landeſeingebohrnen genemiget in der ſitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheiſe unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durchdis Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekænntniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und dieſen wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwoere od r bekraeftige, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Unterthan des Staats von Ma"ryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam "zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbinden halten will, "einen Koenige oder Prinzen, od r einem andern "Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter"wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welch r beſagte Eid oder Bekraeftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorh n bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouvern ur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hierdurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach gerichted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey dann daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnt habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodann ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchritt der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maſſe zu fuehren.

Es iſt auch deſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſtet und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betrecht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſtet ley, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſammlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtſhof, welcher verwalted und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, ſoll ueberdem an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekræftgung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, and a Shcreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtſhofes, eing uehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtſhofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtſhofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtſhofes eingeſueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeuegniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtſhofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet*, Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelsmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen ſtaat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſen Staat.

HAGUE, *April* 15.

THERE is eſtabliſhed at the Hague a private committee of French emigrants—it conſiſts but of a ſmall number. This committee is entruſted with the management of the intereſts of the exiled princes at the court of the Stadtholder.

A courier who arrived here yeſterday morning from Treves, brought to the leading perſons of this committee, intelligence of the moſt joyful nature, namely, that the king of Pruſſia and Francis I. had now ſettled, not only the number of troops which they were ſeverally to furniſh, but the plan of the campaign which they were to adopt againſt the French.

LONDON, *April* 24.

In the Star of yeſterday we mentioned the war-like movements which were obſervable in different ſtates of Europe.—The jarring intereſts and oppoſite views of the European potentates, have for ſome time indicated but too ſtrongly that an appeal to arms could

alone decide their differences—that calls has at length come, and how wide the calamity of war may ſpread, no one can foreſee. Whether this country may be obliged to take an active part in the diſputes, a ſhort time will determine; it is hardly poſſible, however, when almoſt every other power is arming, and an univerſal convulſion ſeems approaching, that we can avoid an armament at leaſt *as a meaſure for precaution.*

A board of admiralty is ſummoned to meet at the admiralty office this afternoon, on buſineſs of importance, at which ſeveral officers on the half pay liſt are ordered to attend.

It will not be very ſurpriſing if the meeting of the board ſhould be for the purpoſe of iſſuing preſs-warrants; that we may at leaſt be in a ſtate of readineſs ſhould our continental alliances make it neceſſary that we ſhould interfere in the war, which by this time, may be conſidered as commenced between France and Germany.

In Poland they have juſt adopted a ſalutary regulation, not to allow their dead in future to be buried within the walls of towns, or in churches, where the ſmell proceeding from the bodies might either be offenſive or injurious to health, but to have their burying places enclоſed at a diſtance from towns, and in the open air, where no bad effects can poſſibly ariſe to the living.

Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Franciſco Monino, governor of the council of the Indies, and brother to count de Florida Blanca, is diſgraced. He was ordered, on the 21ſt of March, to quit Madrid inſtantly, and to repair to a ſmall town called Enniel, in La Mancha. He is deprived of all his penſions. Abbe d'Heral, agent for the French princes, is alſo on the point of leaving Madrid.

The ſubject which engroſſes the chief attention of the Jacobines at preſent is, to do away with ability all the popularity of La Fayette—both parties (for the Jacobines are divided) are exerting their beſt endeavours to ſucceed in an undertaking worthy of their general character—Petion's gentry tell every body that La Fayette is a traitor, and jointly with the Lameth's, &c. has it in contemplation to run away with the king, &c. &c. ſaying that he muſt be a traitor, becauſe he is Bouille's couſin, and that the executive ſent him to Metz for a ſiniſter purpoſe. The anti-Petions, headed by the Deſmoulins, the Roberſpierre's, &c. ſwear to the national guards that La Fayette was vile enough to become reconciled to the duke of O——'s and Petion; that the thirſt after command had extinguiſhed irreconcileable hatred, &c. ſo that, on both ſides, La Fayette is equally blamed, and the two parties aim at the ſame end by different means.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated April 19.

"We learn, that M. de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet is among the number of thoſe whom the fickleneſs of the French diplomatic corps is going to remove from his poſt, and he has accordingly delivered his letters of recal as miniſter from France to our government.—He has diſcharged moſt of his domeſtics, but will moſt likely not return to his own country, but, like many other French miniſters, wait in a foreign climate the return of tranquillity in France.

"Our government has reſolved to furniſh the frontiers with additional troops, and accordingly orders are given for the troops in the interior parts to approach the frontiers ſucceſſively.

"Lord Auckland is expected from London ſoon.—General Biſchofswerder is returned from his miſſion to Vienna, and is gone to make his report to the king of Pruſſia, his maſter. A few weeks will now probably develope the effects of the arrangements ſaid to ſubſiſt between the courts of Vienna and Berlin upon the ſame footing as before the death of the late emperor; arrangements which may not only relate to France, but alſo to Poland, as it is a fact that the empreſs of Ruſſia has not explained herſelf in favour of the new conſtitution of that kingdom, and may probably throw ſome obſtacles in the way of its conſolidation."

TUMULT at TURIN.

April 26. The Paris expreſs of yeſterday has brought us ſome account of the laſt tumult at Turin.

It appears, that on the 18th of March a diſpute happened between two or three ſtudents of the univerſity, and as many artiſans of the city, in which the latter thought themſelves ill uſed, and promiſed to take their revenge on the 25th. On the day the expectation of a battle drew together an immenſe crowd from the neighbouring country; the guards were doubled, the cavalry were called out, and the ſtudents were forbidden to leave the city.

By theſe means the expected conteſt was prevented; but the artiſans, elated by their triumph, upon their return to town, followed by an immenſe crowd, tore the medals from ſuch ſtudents as they met, and placed them in their hats, or at the end of their ſticks. Further exceſſes were dreaded, and about half a dozen of their number were apprehended, whom the archbiſhop of juſtice releaſed, that no circumſtances of irritation might be offered to the main body.

On the 26th, a ſimilar outrage was threatened, and, while the whole garriſon was under arms, a tumultuous body went to the gate of a college, ſtormed it with ſtones, and broke all the windows. A party of the guards went to the ſpot, and fired ſeveral vollies, ſome ſhots of which wounded ſeveral perſons, whom curioſity, rather than any deſire of miſchief, had brought together. The indignation of the populace increaſed; cannon were pointed upon all the principal ſtreets; martial law was publiſhed, and a ſtrong chevaux de frize was placed round the arſenal.

That night paſſed without further diſturbance; but on the next day, Sunday, the apprehenſions had not ceaſed; and on Monday, when the expreſs came away, the gates were only half opened.

April 28. Letters from Givit make mention of 4000 Pruſſians, who are on their march for the country of Liege: other letters ſtate the number at 8000, and they ſay they are actually arrived.

The intelligence of the death of the king of Sweden produced, as might be expected, the moſt lively effect upon the French princes. M. de Conde was very much affected; the grief of M. de Artois was ſo great that for ſome time he was unable to ſuppreſs his tears. This prince and his brother Monſieur are at preſent examining the ſtate of the French cantonements. The marquis de Broglio had traced the plan of a camp between Luxembourg and Treves; but it is probable that the declaration of war will put a ſtop to this encampment.

Decree of the national aſſembly declaring war againſt the king of Hungary and Bohemia.

Friday, April 20. The national aſſembly deliberating on the formal propoſition of the king, conſidering that the court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with ſeveral powers of Europe againſt the independence and ſecurity of the French nation.

That Francis I. king of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April laſt, refuſed to renounce this concert:

That notwithſtanding the propoſition made to him by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both ſides, to a peace eſtabliſhment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increaſed the hoſtile preparations:

That he has formally infringed the ſovereignty of the French nation, by declaring that he would ſupport the pretenſions of the German princes, poſſeſſionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, and to arm them againſt one another, by holding out ſupport to the mal-contents in the concert of powers; conſidering, in fine, that the refuſal of an anſwer to the laſt diſpatches of the king of the French leaves no longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable negotiation, the redreſs of theſe different grievances, and amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there exiſts a caſe of urgency.

The national aſſembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles conſecrated by the conſtitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conqueſts, and never to employ its force againſt the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war, into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation againſt nation, but the juſt defence of a free people againſt the unjuſt oppreſſion of a monarch: that the French will never confound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to ſoften the rigours of war; to preſerve their property, and to prevent it from ſuſtaining any injury, and to bring down upon the heads of thoſe alone, who league themſelves againſt liberty, all the evils inſeparable from war.

That it adopts all thoſe foreigners who, abjuring the cauſe of its enemies, ſhall join its ſtandard and conſecrate their efforts to the defence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their eſtabliſhment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propoſitions of the king, and after having decreed the caſe of urgency, decrees war againſt the king of Hungary and Bohemia.

The KING's ANSWER.

"I ſhall take the decree of the national aſſembly into deep conſideration. It involves the moſt important intereſts of the nation."

Next day the miniſter of juſtice informed the aſſembly that the king had ſanctioned the decree.

In the ſeſſion of the 22d inſtant, ſeveral ſmall ſums having been offered to the aſſembly towards defraying the expences of the war, M. Jeury roſe and moved, that each member ſhould devote to the ſervice of their country a third of the indemnification which they ſhould receive in the months of May, June, and July. This ſacrifice, he ſaid would produce a ſum of 406,770 livres; that is, 546 livres for each deputy. This M. Bazire objected to; but the aſſembly roſe inſtantaneouſly, and unanimouſly ſupported the motion of M. Jeury, which was converted into a decree.

The KING of SWEDEN's WILLS.

Supplement of the firſt of June 1789, to the WILL made by the KING in 1770.

Article I. We confirm his royal highneſs the duke Charles in the guardianſhip and regency, with the exceptions; all of which being mentioned in our will of 1780, and in this act of 1ſt June, 1789, and preſcribed to his royal highneſs:

1. Not to create, convocate, and nominate, any counſellors of the empire.

2. We forbid his royal highneſs to convocate the ſtates of the empire, on account of the actual machinations.

3. Not to change nor diſmiſs the perſons which attend our ſon, without ſpecial order given by our hand.

II. This article concerns the oath his royal highneſs is to take.

III. This article is relative to the governor and tutor of the young king.

IV. In this article the duke Charles is requeſted to look out for a conſort for the young king, when ſeventeen years old, and to accelerate the marriage. She muſt be of royal or princely blood. Mention is made afreſh of the reſervation, that the young king, when wronged during his minority, may claim it afterwards again, and every thing done without his conſent ſhall be deemed void.

Was Signed, GUSTAV.

Stockholm, June 1ſt, 1789.

And moreover ſigned by Wachmeiſter, Steepman, Norell, Helmanſtom, Ruſbuck, Herlin, Nibelius Sebenius, Lindenſtadt, Everius, Ehrenheim, Ellcow, Schroederheim Greſmochlen, Lidendaum.

ST. EUSTATIUS, *April* 13.

On Saturday the 7th inſtant, this iſland was viſited by the greateſt flood of rain remembered by the oldeſt inhabitants; the fore part of the day was ſqually with ſmart ſhowers, but from five to eleven o'clock P. M. the inceſſant and aſtoniſhing heavy fall, which ruſh in large torrents into the ſea, bringing in the various courſes from the high lands vaſt quantities of earth, ſand, and ſtones, which broke down ſome houſes, choaked up others and overflowed ſeveral ſtores and cellars, in which laſt many valuable goods were damaged and waſhed away.

In many places in the country where fields of flouriſhing ſugar canes ſtood, the eye is now ſhocked with large chaims. The deſtruction of property, of various kinds muſt amount to a very conſiderable ſum. One white man and four blacks periſhed.

SALEM, *June* 12.

Captain Thiſtle arrived at Beverly, on Saturday laſt from Bayonne in France, whence he ſailed on the 27th of April. The evening before he ſailed, the linguiſter of that port informed him, that an expreſs had juſt come in from Paris, with intelligence of a declaration of WAR between France and Germany. The gentleman deſired captain Thiſtle to call on him the next morning, when he would furniſh him with ſuch particulars reſpecting this event, as he ſhould be able to obtain; but having a good land breeze earlier than he expected, he ſailed without any further intelligence.

Captain Thiſtle informs, that this event had been daily expected during his ſtay at Bayonne—that there, as well in every other part of France, they were diligently preparing for it, by training their militia, in which every lad almoſt that could lift a muſket was enrolled—that the people were in high ſpirits, and confident of ſucceſs.

ALBANY, *June* 14.

In October laſt a diſcovery was made in the new town of Renſſalaer, nearly oppoſite to this city, which indicated a medical ſpring. Some ſcint experiments were made at that time, which confirmed the opinion.

Within a few days ſome gentlemen of the faculty, in the preſence of ſeveral reſpectable citizens, analized this water, and have aſcertained its poſſeſſing many valuable properties combining, as we are aſſured, moſt of the virtues of the waters of Saratoga, with other peculiarities which have not yet been ſatisfactorily inveſtigated. In our next we hope to furniſh the public with the reſult of the many experiments which have been made to aſcertain the preciſe qualities of the waters thus fortunately diſcovered. Should the event prove as we have reaſon to expect, it will be a moſt fortunate circumſtance to this city, and the country adjoining, as well as to invalids, who reſort annually to Saratoga under many inconveniences, and at a great expence. A houſe to accommodate thoſe who wiſh to viſit this ſpring, and a temporary bath-houſe, we learn will be ready in a ſhort time.

PITTSBURGH, *June* 9.

We are informed, from good authority, that on Saturday laſt, the 2d inſtant, a party of four Indians croſſed the Ohio, near the mouth of Racoon creek, and ſtole ſome horſes, with which they immediately made off—in the mean time a party of men went out in purſuit of them, and came to the place where the Indians had left their blankets, on going to the ſettlement—ſuppoſing the Indians would return, the party lay concealed, and after ſome time ſeen them approaching, they continued concealed until the Indians came up, then fired, and killed one of them and wounded two, and returned home with the ſcalp of the one killed.

For the ſatisfaction of the public, capt. Jeffers has furniſhed us with the following intelligence:

Immediately on receiving information at Fort Franklin, of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's ſtation, I marched with the rangers under my command, in order, if poſſible, to intercept the party on their return—but the diſtance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obſtacles, prevented it; and, from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy paſſed three days before. On the Shenango I fell in with two Munſees and a Cayuga, who I made priſoners and brought to this place, but, from ſundry circumſtances in their favour, general Putnam thought proper to releaſe them—A ſhort diſtance beyond the Salt Licks I fell in with a party of Delawares, and killed two and wounded one.

In juſtice to Meſſrs. Lord, Wentworth and Rocrantz, volunteers under me, I muſt obſerve, that their conduct on all occaſions was uniform and ſteady, and they obeyed every order with the greateſt alacrity. Such men deſerve the notice of thoſe at the head of our affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 15.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Lancaſter, to his friend in this city, dated the 11*th inſt.*

"On the 7th inſtant, ſome of the largeſt hailſtones fell here I ever ſaw—They were generally pretty regularly round or oval—ſome, 'tis ſaid, weighed an ounce each, and meaſured five inches in circumference; in ſome places the quantity was ſo great as to damage grain, &c. but not totally deſtroy it, which a few minutes continuance would have done.

"You, perhaps remember where New Holland, a ſmall village in this county, lies, about four or five miles eaſtward of which, as a man was ploughing his ploughed

struck something that produced an unusual sound, upon examination he found a small chest, said to contain by estimation near half a bushel, the inside was wood, all strongly covered with iron——The man broke it open, and to his astonishment, found it nearly full of gold—there being several large wedges of that metal, and a number of small pieces; from the impressions on them, it was not easy, unless for some antiquarian, to know what nation the coin belonged to, this I have subscribed of being determined.—That is a very improbable story, yet, from the channel it comes, I can't help giving it a degree of credit. I am told several responsible people have seen some of the treasure."

June 18. Letters from England say, that the French declaration of war has given the greatest satisfaction to all ranks of citizens; and bids fair to reconcile all differences and enable the nation to direct its united force against their common object.

"The present circumstances of continental Europe render (it is said) the situation of Great-Britain peculiarly critical at this time, and the minister, it was feared, might be forced into a war directly contrary to his own opinion. "The English funds have already felt a very considerable depression, and threaten to fall still lower until the impending cloud disperses."

According to letters from Bourdeaux, three hundred thousand men have voluntarily enlisted in France, upon finding there was a deficiency of little more than 30,000 in the line of the army. A million of men, *it is said*, are preparing to follow their example, if found necessary. It is mentioned in London papers, that so dreadful has been the plague in Egypt that three hundred thousand houses have been depopulated, and shut up by the order of the government. "What is very extraordinary this awful visitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, lasted but three days."

Extract of a letter from German-town, June 16.

"Since the establishment of the society in this place, for promoting domestic manufactures, considerable progress has been made in the linen and woollen branches; and a great emulation has been created to make use of American articles of cloathing. The society is now turning its attention to the culture of silk. At the last meeting of the society, the president distributed a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, and it is expected that an attention to this subject will in a few years contribute to the prosperity of our village.—One member of the society has sown twenty bushels of flax-seed this year, the produce of which will be manufactured in the neighbourhood."

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, dated 23d of April.

"War is declared against the emperor, and England is arming and pressing."

June 20. Mr. Edward Ryan, of this city, pot-ash manufacturer, hath lately invented a new, and ingenious, method of manufacturing that useful article without the use of kettles.—This improvement he has effected by means of a kind of furnace, by which he can manufacture pot-ash, in a cheaper, easier, and more expeditious manner, than hath hitherto been done, and in such manner, that it shall become, as pure, and white, in one process, as it can be made in two, by the common method.—The whole expence of this valuable improvement is said not to exceed five dollars, the most expensive part being the iron bars.—As this invention promises to turn out to great advantage, Mr. Ryan has applied for a patent, in order to secure the benefit of his industry and ingenuity.

A Curious Fact.

At the first discovery of the northern continent of America few or no cod-fish were found to the southward of the banks of Newfoundland and Sable island. About twenty-five or thirty years ago they were first discovered off Sandy-Hook in the vicinity of New-York. It has been observed that ever since that time they have gradually become more and more plenty on the fishing grounds eff the Neversink, in six, seven, and eight fathoms water, and perhaps equally so many miles farther eastward. The present season has afforded an abundance hitherto unknown in that part.—Within these few years they begin to be found off and about the Capes of Delaware-Bay, though in comparatively small quantities—and, it is said, two or three have been caught last year about Chincoteague shoals, in lat. 38, on the coast of Maryland. From these facts it would seem that the cod-fish is gradually progressing southward, and in time may, perhaps, be caught along the whole extent of coast belonging to the United States.—It is observed by coasting vessels, that mackarel are in the same manner advancing more to the southward than formerly.—We may conclude from hence, that the banks of Newfoundland are the original habitation of the cod fish, from whence on account of their prodigious increase, they are annually pushing out colonies in every direction, where sustenance can possibly be found.

KNOXVILLE, *May* 19.

A gentleman, lately from Georgia, whose veracity may be depended on, informs, that an express had arrived from general M'Gillivray to the governor of Georgia, requesting him to make provision for 2000 Indians who were to attend him at the running of the line determined on by the late treaty—that general M'Gillivray is firmly reinstated in his nation—that Bowles went with a party of Indians against the Spanish settlements, and had robbed a store and committed other depredations—that the Spaniards had pursued, and taken him and his party prisoners—that Bowles was sent to the mines, and the Indians permitted on return to their squaws.—This early check to the career of Bowles induced the Creeks to implore the protection of general M'Gillivray, and to solicit him to return to his country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayette county, Kentucky, to his brother in Green county, dated May 4, 1792.

"I am very sorry to inform you of the invasion of our country. It is said 600 Indians are now in our settlements. The night before last a party of them burnt Frankfort, a frontier town, and killed fifty persons."

ANNAPOLIS, *June 28.*

By an ordinance of the king and council of Great-Britain, the acts regulating the trade of that kingdom with the United States of America, which were continued to the 5th April, 1792, are further continued to the 5th April, 1793.

A surprising cure for a confirmed cancer is said to have been discovered by a farmer in Yorkshire, (England)—it consists in a successive application of leeches to the parts affected, which succeeded when the knife had been tried to no purpose.

From the language of several Boston papers, the Indian war is far from being popular in Massachusetts—"There are few there (say they) who do not execrate the injustice and dispile the impolicy, that have plunged a young country into bloodshed, disgrace and misery, to procure a wild and distant territory; while the *Atlantic* states are not half inhabited, and millions of acres therein are darkened by the lofty forests, and groaning for hands to cultivate the fertile soil."

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* from the general court to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 27th day of July, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, for CASH, or any kind of CERTIFICATES at their passing value,

PART of two tracts of LAND adjoining, the one called DEEP CREEK, and the other called FLUSHING, containing about 200 acres; this property is situated about three and an half miles from Annapolis, between Severn and Magothy rivers, a considerable part extends along a creek of the latter; the improvements are, a small dwelling house and a few other convenient buildings, and a most excellent orchard of very choice fruits, and a considerable part well wooded; taken as the property of captain JOHN STEUART and sold to satisfy a debt due to JAMES STEUART, assignee of the state of Maryland. The sale to be at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 26, 1792. /

For SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now dwells, containing 800 acres of valuable level land, lying on the mouth of St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county; this plantation has several never failing springs of excellent water, has a plenty of timber and other wood, the situation is pleasant and healthy, and well improved, the buildings are, a good dwelling house of brick, with all other necessary out houses; this land is enclosed with one short line of fencing, it lies in a good neighbourhood, and for situation, fertility of soil, and other advantages attending this land, it is looked upon as one of the first seats in the county. The terms of sale may be known by applying to

WILFRED NEALE.

June 12, 1792. /

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first instant, a negro man named JOHN, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, has a down look, long visage, and a remarkable long swinging walk, he is a tolerable good coarse shoe maker; had on when he went away a short deep blue broad cloth coat, pot much worn, red jacket, and corduroy breeches, a pair of thin leather pumps and white yarn stockings; he also took with him a brownish coloured broad cloth coat, much worn, a new under jacket of flowered jeans, and more than probable he had many other cloaths which I know nothing of; I think he will attempt to pass as a free man under the name of Butler. Whoever takes up said slave, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall be paid the sum of SIX DOLLARS, and for bringing him home TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

LAWSON SPEAKE.

Charles county, June 15, 1792. /

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway.

tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 26

St. Mary's, June 4, 1792.

THOSE who are indebted to the estate of the Rev. GEORGE GOULDIE, deceased, are hereby requested to make speedy payments, and they who have any claims against said estate are required to bring them in properly attested, to

LUKE WHITE BARBER, Executor.

2

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of disposing of VALUABLE PROPERTY, adjoining the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, and ONE LOT in the city of Annapolis, to which 150 cash prizes are added,

1	Prize of 72½ acres of valuable land, adjoining the town of Vienna, distinguished on the plot by No. 71, to which is added a lot of marsh numbered on the plot 54, containing 4½ acres	£. 253
8	ditto of 8 water lots adjoining the said town, and on the river Nanticoke, No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, at 37l. 10s. each	300
4	ditto of 4 lots divided by a street from the water lots, No. 10, 12, 14, 15, at 25l. each	100
5	ditto of 5 lots adjoining the 4 last mentioned lots, No. 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, at 20l. each	100
11	ditto divided by a street from the last mentioned 5 lots, No. 22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, at 15l. each	165
11	ditto being separated by a street from the last mentioned lots, No. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, at 10l.	110
9	ditto adjoining the above, No. 44 to 52 inclusive, at 7l. 10s. each	67 10
6	ditto adjoining the above, for grass lots, containing from 2 to 3¼ acres each, No. 65 to 70 inclusive, at 10l.	60
1	ditto containing 3¼ acres of valuable high land and meadow ground, adjoining the lots of the late Dr. Wheeland, in Vienna,	100
10	ditto grass lots, No. 55 to 64 inclusive, at 12l.	120
1	ditto a water lot in the city of Annapolis, on Charles-street,	200
150	cash prizes, of 3£. each,	225
217	prizes.	£. 1780 10
970	blanks.	
1187	Tickets, at 30s. each.	

MANAGERS,

Messieurs John Davidson, James Shaw, John Randall, of Annapolis; colonel Uriah Forrest, colonel William Deakins, of George-town; colonel Peter Chaille, captain Levin Handy, of Worcester; Gustavus Scott, Alexander Douglass, William S. Bond, Esquires, of Dorchester; Samuel Chamberlaine, William Hindman, Esquires, of Talbot; colonel William Richardson, Peter Edmonson, Esquires, of Caroline; and James Hollyday, Esquire, of Queen-Anne's.

The above property in Dorchester county, has been deeded to the subscribers by Clement Hollyday, for the purpose of redeeming certain notes of hand passed by him to sundry persons, in small sums, to the amount of about £. 100. As a sale by lottery is the most probable mode of disposing of it to advantage, and of acquiring ready money for it, Mr. Hollyday is desirous that we should proceed to that method, and that we should receive, and retain in our hands, the money arising on the sale of the tickets, for the purpose above mentioned, and also to satisfy sundry of his creditors, some of whom have liens on that property, and who, therefore, no doubt, will acquiesce in this mode of disposing of it. The property is rated at a moderate valuation. Proper deeds will be executed to those who may be entitled to them after the drawing of the lottery, and the cash prizes paid on demand. It is intended that the drawing shall commence in the city of Annapolis, on the 22d day of October next. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing.

GABRIEL DUVALL,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Annapolis, June 18, 1792. /

Herring Bay, June 20, 1792.

By order of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. Sarah Chew, on Herring Bay, for the purpose of payment of claims against the estate of the late Mr. Richard Chew, on the third day of July next, for ready money,

ALL the Household Furniture, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of the late Sarah Chew.

Richard Chew, Ex'or.
of SARAH CHEW.

2X

St. Mary's county, April 30, 1792.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to give them the same title to the following tracts of land, called by the names of Matapony, White's Neck, and Saint Catharine's Island, lately the property of Mary Neale Cheseldine, deceased, as if the act of assembly, entitled, An act altering descents, had never passed

KENELM CHESELDINE,
CALESTINES CHESELDINE.

6X

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of the following property belonging to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finished two story framed HOUSE, in School-street, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £.650, this is the highest prize. The next is a house and store, on Church street, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Burneston, 46 feet front, valued at £.450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1 Prize of a house and lot on School-street, in fee simple - -	£.650	
1 ditto of a house on Church-street, ditto - ditto - -	450	
1 ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair seats and brass nails - -	36	
1 ditto a mahogany desk and book-case - - - - -	30	
1 ditto a mahogany wardrobe -	17	10
1 ditto a mahogany side-board table	17	10
1 ditto a set of mahogany dining tables - - - - -	15	
2 ditto a mahogany desk at £.12 10 each - - - - -	25	
4 ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £.12 per half dozen - -	48	
4 ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £.9 per pair - -	36	
4 ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £.8 per half dozen - - -	32	
2 ditto of a mahogany easy chair, at £.5 10 each - - - -	11	
4 ditto of a field bedstead, mahogany posts and vases, complete, at £.5 5 each - - - - -	21	
4 ditto of a mahogany breakfast table, at £.4 10 each - - -	18	
4 ditto of a gum field bedstead complete, at £.4 each - -	16	
2 ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £.3 5 each - - - - -	6	10
1 ditto of a mahogany claw table	3	
2 ditto of a backgammon table, at £.2 5 each - - - - -	4	10
6 ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40s. each - - - -	12	
2 ditto of a fire-screen, at 35s. each	3	10
298 ditto cash, at 35s. each - -	521	10
346 Prizes,	1974	
782 Blanks,		
1128 Tickets at 35s.	1974	

As the above property is low, and the furniture at cash prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will see the advantage in purchasing tickets. The lottery will be drawn some time in September next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

*** *Tickets may be had of Messieurs George Mann, John Randall, William Goldsmith, Richard Mackubin, and at the Printing Office.* 7

Inspection House for Tobacco.

THIS is to give public notice, that the inspection house for tobacco, at Beard's Point, on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, is now in readiness to receive tobacco for inspection; and, from the large quantity of that article made in the neighbourhood of South river aforesaid, it is expected that a considerable number of hogsheads will be brought to this house during the present summer for inspection, and, from its superior quality, it is presumed all persons wishing to become purchasers of tobacco may be well accommodated, and that upon good terms.

It is thought unnecessary to expatiate on the many advantages of this warehouse, as it is so well known to be situated on a beautiful and navigable river, and not more than ten miles distant from the bay; it is also a well known fact, that the tobacco raised in that part of Anne-Arundel county is precisely the same in quality as the tobacco heretofore inspected at Taylor's Landing on Patuxent, which has always been found to suit the European markets as well, if not better, than tobacco of the growth of any other part of Maryland.

June 6, 1792. 3

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of April last, a negro man named DICK, about 24 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, and took away with him, a negro cotton jacket and breeches, osnabrigs shirt and a coarse felt hat, together with other cloathes—He is likely, of a dark complexion, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth. He formerly belonged to Richard Bond, Esquire. I have been informed that he was seen in Annapolis, and said there he should go to Baltimore.—Any person that takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES EGERTON.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, May 22, 1792. 3X

June 9, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSHUA GRAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their claims properly authenticated by the first day of March next, and those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SOLOMON JOHNSON, Executor. 8

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has lately removed to the house formerly occupied by *Robert Couden*, Esq; opposite Messrs. Ridgely and Evans's store, Church-street, where he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches—He also returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement received since he commenced business in this city, and hopes, by diligence and due application, still to merit the favour of all who honour him with their commands.

Ladies, who live at a distance, may have stays made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner, viz.

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek-end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

N. B. Orders from any distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. J. R.

May 15, 1792. 5

SCHEME OF WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.

LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, - - - -	793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, -	200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto, -	100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, -	100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, -	100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto, - -	100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, -	37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, -	63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound, in bottles, -	435	0 0
	First drawn blank, - -	1	0 0
173	Prizes.	£. 2250	0 0
577	Blanks.		
750	Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somervillie, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Huntt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 10

Five Pounds Reward.

A YOUNG MULATTO WOMAN left my plantation some weeks ago, and (as I am since informed) has been about Annapolis passing for one of the Butlers; her name is JEMIMA (commonly called MIMY); she is of the middle stature, of a streight and rather slender make, and has a pleasing countenance when in a good humour; she took with her, beside other cloathing not known, a calico habit and brown linen jacket and petticoat. Whoever secures her in any gaol, so that I may get her again, shall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 12, 1792. 20

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is		£. 7000	
No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre	2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,	910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100	0 0
	1 ditto,	50	0 0
	1 ditto,	46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,	1294	0 0
		£. 7000	
667	Prizes.		
3333	Blanks.		

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

*** *On account of the severity of the winter the drawing of the above lottery is postponed to the first of August next.* 16

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Frederick county court, after due notice hath been given, for a commission to mark and establish the bounds and lines of a tract of land lying in same county, called and known by the name of MIDDLE PLANTATION, from the beginning of same land, to a tract of land called the LAND OF VALLEYS inclusive, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

May 24, 1792. 4X

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, April 9, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE PLATER, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS PLATER, of George-town, or the subscribers, and those who have any claims are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

GEORGE PLATER, } Executors.
JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, }

10

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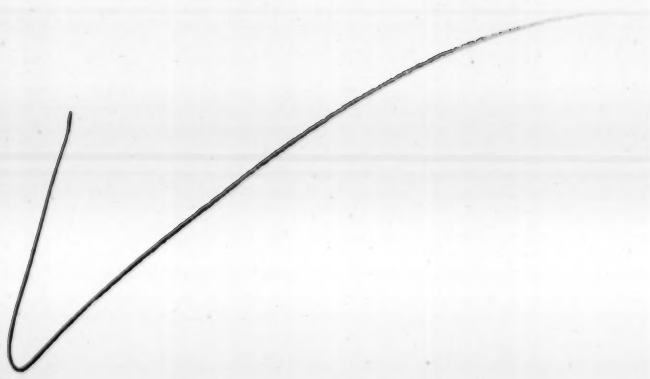

WRIGHT